

**IMPACT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH
PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
A CASE OF IMMUNIZATION HEALTH PROJECTS IN KYELA DISTRICT**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: “Impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities: A case of immunization health projects in Kyela district.” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation of the Open University of Tanzania.

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Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Wilson Brown Mwakisile**, declare that the work presented in this dissertation is original. It was never been presented to any other university or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MAME).

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Signature

.....

Date

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research work to my family which include my lovely wife Rachel Widambe and my lovely daughters Witness, Winnie, Glory and Princess for their understanding and support for the time that I used not to stay with them due to this research work.

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ABSTRACT

Community participation is the critical component for public health project to be sustainable especially immunization health project in Africa. Despite the effort shown by the stakeholders to participate community members in the Public health projects still its poor in some of the Africa country include Tanzania. The aim of this study is to assess the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities: A case of immunization health projects in Kyela district. This study employed descriptive research design as it is best suited for the study that focused on obtaining quantitative data from a community member from key informants. For data analysis, quantitative technique was employed using the Microsoft Excel and analyzed using descriptive statistics. The research finds that community identification of priorities, community's demographic factors and community behavioral factors have an impact on sustainability of public health project in LGA. Hence recommends that: Advocacy practice should be undertaken effectively and efficiently also Government and investor should conduct community participation on the early stage of project and after the implementation period of the project to enhance the sustainability of public health project in local government authorities.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CP	Community participation
PMBOK	Project management Body of Knowledge
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP	United National Development Programme
NGOs	Non-Government organizations
PI	Public involvement
IV	Independent variable
DV	Dependent variable
KDC	Kyela District Council
GOT	Government of Tanzania
CDDPs	Community-Driven Development Projects
LGA	local government authorities
WHO	World Health Organization
USAID	United State agency for international development
RI	Routine Immunization
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
VPDs	Vaccine Preventable Diseases
LMICs	Low - And Middle - Income Countries
UNICEF	United nation children's fund
PHC	Primary Health Care
RED	Reaching Every District
IHPS	Institute for health and productivity studies

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background information

In many developing countries, the issue of community participation is still in its infancy compared to developed countries (Rifkin, 2009). The purpose of community participation: Empowerment; Developing the capacity of the beneficiaries; Performance improvement; Improve performance (Thwala, 2001). For community participation to work, projects must have certain characteristics, such as selecting local people such as political leaders and religious leaders through seminars, Public hearing and direct contact to assist in the various phases of the project to promote immunization programs to enhance the sustainability of the these immunization project for better future.

Sustainability of a project simply means the continuation of the activities of the project and the continuation of the project results after the initial financing/principal financing ends. According to the Global Sustainability Report (2016), a project will be sustainable if the community/beneficiaries can continue to produce results for their own benefit when problems arise. For these case the immunization project if it continued it will prevent the infection, illness and, permanent disability even save life from the death. Sustainability of public health project especially health projects is critical matter for developing countries (Noori, 2017) because of the factors such as community level of education, geographical factors, Community Altitude. While developing countries may explore various business models to achieve sustainable development, this may not be easy for developing countries due to poor governance characterized by inequality, support and corruption (Imasiku, 2021).

Tanzania is a country that faces sustainability of health project especially immunization project which was results in varies of immunization coverage in different area. This is due to many factors such as insufficient technology, insufficient capacity of health workers and communities' awareness (Ulimwengu, 2023). All public health projects are for the interest of the public even if its funder by donor or other international organization. Because these programs are designed to be in the public interest of their regions, decision-making bodies such as councils must actively seek public input to determine how they will be used. The sustainability of these projects depends on many factors such as the ownership of the projects by the society (Harvey of el 2007), the solidarity of the participants (Tafara, 2013). Social and cultural expertise (Jones et al., 2008), political change (Adam, 2015), financial support, stakeholder engagement (Chacha, 2015), and monitoring and evaluation (Fitts at el, 2011).

The UNHCR (2016) report shows that most public health projects in developed countries are sustainable because good management systems allow them to continue to grow even after the fiscal period has ended compared to developing country where by involvement of the community, community leadership skill, and Technology lags behind (International Academy of Project Leadership Report, 2016). Public health projects in Kyela District Council include the establishment of pharmacies, primary health care (PHC) and Construction of Hospitals, all aimed at ensuring and improving the health of people in the region. This study was focus on immunization project in Kyela District Council on how community participation was impact it. Community participation is one of the processes that affect the sustainability of public health projects (Smith, 2006). Caroline says community engagement has been

seen as an important part of rural development since at least the 1950s. The sustainability of these projects is therefore one of the biggest challenges facing all citizens, national and international development organizations. Effective aid attracted donors' attention (Gutwa et al. 2015) because of these factors, this study looks at the impact of community participation on the sustainability of public health projects.

Nearly \$400 million has been given to boost Tanzania's immunizations system since 2000. (USAID, 2023). Vaccination programs remain one of the most effective programs for the prevention and control of life-threatening diseases. While routine immunization (RI) coverage is high in Tanzania, it varies by region and health (USAID, 2023) which causes immunization coverage is low in some of the area in Tanzania. Vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) are responsible for more than 40% of under-five deaths in Niger due to limited community awareness, access and clean drinking health services from people in the community. A study estimating the health and economic impact of routine vaccination between 2001 and 2020 found that it was estimated that the introduction and popularization of vaccines would prevent more than 14 million deaths, 350 million sickness and 8 million disabilities (Ozawa et al., 2017). However, routine immunization of children in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is low or stagnant, leading to serious illness and infant and child mortality. An estimated 19.9 million babies worldwide did not receive their daily immunizations in 2017. Nearly 60 percent of these children live in 10 low- and middle-income countries, including Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan ("Immunization coverage", 2018). In addition, national averages of vaccination rates often hide differences between countries, so inequalities in vaccination rates are often overlooked or underreported (Méndez R et al., 2016). Therefore, there is an

urgent need for intervention to improve immunization programs in these countries. In recent years, many new approaches to this problem have emerged. This process includes ideas and strategies to encourage community participation in the planning, administration, monitoring and routine use of vaccines. These strategies have received great attention from funders, researchers and experts (UNICEF; WHO, 2008). However, conclusive and systematic evidence on the effectiveness and efficiency of these interventions is currently lacking. Therefore, such evidence is needed to guide policy makers and public health professionals in making informed decisions about these effects.

1.2 Research Problem Statement

The success of immunization projects heavily relies on community participation, but there is a lack of understanding of the special role of community participation in health programs for the public health project (Gutwa of el 2015). This experience prevents the optimization of immunization initiatives and potentially hinders the achievement of desirable immunization rates. Tanzania is a country that benefits from funds from donor countries or international organizations for social development, particularly disease prevention projects. One of the challenges faced by these projects in Tanzania is the issue of project sustainability. For example, Kajembe et al, (2000) and Kikula (2006) evaluated and analyzed the importance of community participation in public health projects; however, these studies did not provide detailed information on the sustainability of this population in various public services such as disease prevention. Therefore, research studies on the impact of community participation on immunization programs are urgently needed to assess

their potential to improve vaccine coverage, diseases, and overall public health benefits.

Challenges faced by Tanzanian immunization projects include, Restricted access to healthcare: Many communities face difficulties in accessing healthcare facilities that provide adequate vaccines, particularly in rural areas. This leads to no opportunity for vaccination and less protection (Albers A.N. 2022). Vaccine Use and Distribution: Inadequate use and distribution of vaccines poses a major challenge to Tanzania's immunization system. Depletion of vaccine stocks, cold storage problems and shipping shortages cause delays and disruptions in vaccine delivery (Sinnei D.K et al., 2023). Vaccine hesitancy and misinformation: Vaccine misinformation caused by misinformation and myths is a major problem for Tanzania's vaccination system. Misunderstandings about vaccine safety and efficacy can reduce demand for vaccines and prevent disease prevention (Zimmerman T et al., 2023). Shortage of health workers: A shortage of health workers, including vaccines and community health workers, leads to interference in the administration of injections. This leads to a delay in the delivery of the vaccine to the target population and hinders the effectiveness of the vaccination (Gibson E et al, 2023). Cultural and religious beliefs: Cultural beliefs and religious beliefs can affect the acceptance or rejection of vaccines in certain communities. These beliefs can affect prevention and support if not addressed appropriately (Dubé E et al., 2013). Poor data management: Inadequate data collection, monitoring and reporting systems affect the planning, implementation and evaluation of vaccination in Tanzania. This makes it difficult to monitor immunization coverage, identify gaps, and make data-driven decisions

(USAID, 2018). Addressing these issues is critical to boosting immunization coverage and ensuring the success of immunization in Tanzania.

The sustainability of public health projects in Tanzania, including immunization programs, depends on many factors. Some important aspects of sustainability for these projects include:

Government commitment: Public health services require long-term government commitment and support. Adequate resource allocation, funding and prioritization of vaccination programs are essential to support these programs (Olayinka Fa et al., 2022).

Community participation and ownership: Community involvement and empowerment of its members in immunization programs is important for sustainable development. Promoting community participation through awareness, support and capacity building programs can contribute to a sense of responsibility and sustainability in society (World Health Organization, 2017).

Strengthening the health system: Building the capacity of the health system to support immunization programs is important. This includes training health workers, improving infrastructure, strengthening supply chains and improving data management, quality and quality analysis to ensure vaccines are effective (Mills A et al., 2006).

Financing mechanisms: Sustainable financing mechanisms, such as health insurance plans or government grants, are important for the long-term financing of immunization. Diversifying resources and exploring new financial models can improve sustainability (Bellinger A et al., 2016).

Monitoring and evaluation: Regular monitoring and evaluation of vaccination programs can identify gaps, problems and potential areas for improvement. This data-driven approach facilitates evidence-based decision making, improves strategy and ensures sustainability (Scobie H.M et al., 2020).

Collaboration and collaboration: Collaboration and collaboration between

government agencies, NGOs and international partners can provide expertise, resources and knowledge sharing if it improves the sustainability of Tanzania's disease prevention system (Hamisi N.M et al. 2023).

While these factors undermine the sustainability of Tanzania's disease prevention system, it is important that these issues are continually evaluated and addressed to ensure its long-term success and impact on public health. The sustainability of Tanzania's public services is therefore a source of contention among donors. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the impact of community participation to improve the sustainability of public health projects.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

To assess the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities: A case of immunization health projects in Kyela district.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To assess importance of community identification of priorities on Public health project sustainability
- ii. To assess the role of community's demographic factors on Public health project sustainability
- iii. To explain important community behavioural factors on Project Sustainability

1.4 Research Questions

1.4.1 Specific Research Questions

- i. Why is so importance to identify community priorities for Public health project sustainability?
- ii. How does role of community's demographic factors affect Public health project sustainability?
- iii. How important is community behavioural factors on Project Sustainability?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study promotes the understanding of the impact of community participation in improving the sustainability of public health projects especially immunisation project, such as the disease prevention program in the Kyela district. A Regional studies need carry to understand the impact of community participation and effectiveness of these immunisation projects, as different communities have different attitudes, environments and economies, and it is easier to determine regional characteristics of a region than national values. In addition, this research helps policy maker and other stakeholders to design and select the best policies and make legal decisions to implementing public health projects at local level.

Finally, this research also helps to contribute to existing research knowledge on the subject of the study.

1.6 Organization of the Research Report

The study is organized into separate chapters that are interlinked. The first chapter focus on the background information to this study, explain the research problem. It

also identifies the aim and objectives of this research. Following the introduction to the study, the remain parts of this research are as follows:

Chapter 2 was review the existing literature related to the impact of community participation in the enhancement of sustainability of public health project.

Chapter 3 cover the research methodology that applied in this study.

Chapter 4 presents and analyses the findings of the study on the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities.

Chapter 5 presents the conclusion and recommendations based on findings of the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Chapter Overview

This section describes a review of the different literature on the impact of community participation in improving the sustainability of public health projects, It organized into conceptual definition, theoretical analysis, empirical Analysis of the Studies and research gaps. The chapter also includes a conceptual framework, a theoretical framework and an overview of the literature review.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions

2.2.1 Project Sustainability

Sustainability has also been defined as the ability of a development project to maintain or deliver a level of benefit long after the project inputs have ended (Hodgkin, 1994). A project is sustainable if the community/beneficiaries can continue to produce results for their own benefit when problems arise, without the help of other development participants (Luvenga et al., 2015). Therefore, in this study, project sustainability aims to benefit the long-term beneficiaries of the project.

2.2.2 Community Participation

Community participation (CP) is a taxonomic term that, by its nature, is appropriate for different forms of participation (direct, indirect, active, passive, etc.) at different levels (local, regional and intra-country) (Mark, 2012). Community participation (CP) plays an important role in recovery and sustainable development in developing countries (Jaafar, at el 2015).

2.2.3 Public Health Project

The term "public health project" is an obscure term, but is commonly used to refer to government-funded and possibly government-managed programs (Wikipedia, 2021). This may include major works such as roads, bridges, dams, railways, tunnels, or public facilities such as hospitals, schools, prisons, libraries, resorts. Because public health projects are often tax-financed, they are often subject to more scrutiny and require greater transparency in bidding and awarding contracts.

2.2.4 Community Behaviour

This is a complex phenomenon influenced by many factors. A group of activities related to behaviour, culture, beliefs, behaviours, thoughts, values, morals, policies, urban development, politics and environment is called community behaviour (Brooks, 2012).

2.2.5 Health Project

Refers to programs that identify, evaluate, promote and distribute effective health promotion/preventive interventions to provide quality care and reduce the rate of healthcare inflation by limiting unnecessary spending (IHPS, 2022). Health programs focus on improving individual health and promoting public health by meeting the needs of all individuals for health care treatment.

2.3 Critical Review of Supporting Theories

The type of theory used in this study is explanatory theory, which tries to describe phenomena rather than explain them. This type of theory deals with variables and their relationships.

2.3.1 Sustainability Theory

The origins of sustainability theory can be traced back to the 1960s and 1970s, when people began to pay attention to the impact of human activities on the environment (Chang, 2017). Sustainability theory has become an important topic in international policy debates and has led to the development of many sustainability models and indicators (Fukuda, 2011) to understand the interaction between human life, economy and environment (Jabareen, 2011). A simple way to measure the sustainability of a project is to measure the social impact of the project to see how well it meets the defined goals (Jabareen, 2011). The aim sustainability theory is to emphasize the importance of reflection, stakeholder engagement and change management in achieving effective results. Therefore, Sustainability theory insight researcher to know how well the intended outcome was impact the beneficiary by considering the participation of that community.

2.3.2 Public Participation Theory

The origin of public participation theory can be traced back to 1960s and 1970s when there was a growing concern about the lack of citizen involvement in decision making processes. The theory focuses on public participation to make better decisions, improve accountability and ensure the integrity of government actions

(Miroshnikova, 2014). It emphasizes the importance of involving citizens in the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and programs that affect their communities. The theory recognizes that public participation is essential for transparency, democracy and accountability and can lead to better outcomes by combining multiple factors, thoughts and experiences. The theory has the advantage of promoting accountability and transparency, but has the disadvantage of lack of community involvement and poor leadership.

2.3.3 Evaluation Theory

In the 20th century, social scientists developed methods to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and policies (Jennings, 1983). Thorstein Veblen, one of the early pioneers of evaluation theory, emphasized the importance of social programs and policies in achieving desired goals. Evaluation theory is a set of methods, techniques and methods used to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of projects, policies and interventions (Evalcommunity, 2023). Evaluation is important in helping decision makers understand that the project is responsible for particular measured results (Mulwa, 2007). Evaluation is always the long-term result of the evaluation of results and impacts of the project (IFRC, 2002). Evaluation theory tells us when, where and why certain things should be used and others not (Shadish et al, 1991). The purpose of evaluation theory is to provide evidence that can be used to make decisions about design, implementation and funding (Mulwa, 2007). One of the advantages and disadvantages of this theory is that it is useful and expensive respectively. Therefore, the assessment of the sustainability of public health project should use the evaluation method, which demonstrates the use of evidence to

evaluate the effectiveness of public health project and policies, and the establishment of procedures such as surveys and experiments to collect and analyze data.

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Identify Community priorities for Community Participation and Sustainability of Public Health Projects

Behera (2022) on his study on the concerning primary health-care goal and principles found that Communities prioritize the health and well-being of their members, especially when it comes to preventing diseases and promoting overall health. Immunization projects that align with this priority are more likely to receive support and participation. WHO report 2017 on Reaching Every District (RED) found that Accessibility and convenience of healthcare service is the key for community participation and the sustainability of the public health project. Communities value healthcare services that are easily accessible and convenient for all members. Prioritizing the availability of immunization services in easily reachable locations, providing flexible scheduling options, and minimizing waiting times can increase community participation. Ozawa and Stack (2013) conduct a research on the Public trust and vaccine acceptance-international perspectives. The study reveals that trust and confidence in the healthcare system is the factors that make sustainability and participation of the community to success. Building trust and confidence in the healthcare system is crucial for sustaining immunization projects. Addressing community concerns, providing accurate and transparent information about vaccines, and involving trusted healthcare providers can help build trust and improve participation. Bryan et al (2021) conducts a research in Australia to assess the

Participatory planning for local sustainability guided by the Sustainable Development Goals. A case study method was used to collect information on the area selected. The study revealed positive that Community Identification of their priorities influence project sustainability (Bryan *et al* 2021). By articulating their priorities, the community is empowered to advocate for the sustainable development of their town with decision makers and funding bodies. Hackee (2015) conduct a research in Tanzania to assess the way of achieving project sustainability through Community participation. Simple random and purposive sampling techniques were used to select respondents from the population (Hackee, 2015). The study revealed that the government and agencies took a control over establishment of many projects but little participation of the communities in decision making in prioritization and establishment of projects was enhanced (Hackee, 2015). Fabian (2015). conduct a research on the assessment of community participation in community driven projects in rural development. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods to get required information about the factors affecting local people participation in Community-Driven Development Projects (CDDPs). Based on the findings obtained, this research concludes that local people wish to play a central role in the CDDPs' decision-making process. In general, local people want to see decisions about CDDPs and other development discourse in their area made jointly by all stakeholders in place.

Hopkin et al, (2023) they conduct a research on the title that says Community-Based Approaches to Increase COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake and Demand: Lessons Learned from Four UNICEF-Supported Interventions. The study reveal that communities often prioritize programs that promote education and awareness about health issues.

Investing in community education initiatives that provide accurate information about vaccines, highlight the benefits of immunization, and address misconceptions can lead to increased participation and sustainability. Roussos S.T, 2000 conduct a study on a review of Collaborative Partnerships as a Strategy for Improving Community Health. The study findings revealed that Community participation and sustainability are enhanced when communities are involved in the decision-making process and have a sense of ownership in the immunization project. Engaging community leaders, organizations, and stakeholders in planning, implementation, and evaluation can foster a sense of partnership and collaboration. Swihart D.L et al, 2022 on their study of Cultural Religious Competence in Clinical Practice found that Cultural competence is one of the factor. The study reveals that Cultural sensitivity and inclusivity is the factor that influence community participation and sustainability: Communities value healthcare services that are culturally sensitive and inclusive. Understanding and respecting cultural beliefs and practices related to immunization can help overcome barriers and improve participation. Providing translated materials, accommodating religious or cultural practices, and involving community leaders in outreach efforts can promote inclusivity. Galadima et al (2021) on their study of factors influencing childhood immunization uptake in Africa they found that factors such as logistic and administration factors, parental attitude and parental knowledge are among the factors which influence the effectiveness of immunization health project this finds is similar to this study. Also Oku et al (2017) on they study on factors affecting the implementation of childhood vaccination communication strategies in Nigeria they found that funding constraints, attitude, infrastructure and

political wars were the factors that influenced effectiveness of immunization health project.

Identifying the community priorities for participation and sustainability of an immunization project is crucial for its success. Identifying and addressing these community priorities through appropriate strategies and interventions can enhance community participation and sustainability of immunization projects. It is important to engage with the community, listen to their needs, and tailor the project accordingly to maximize its success.

2.4.2 Community Behavioural Factors that Influence Community Participation and Sustainability of Public Health Projects

Lorini et al, (2018) conduct a systematic review on the Health literacy and vaccination, the study found that the level of health literacy within a community can affect their understanding of the importance and benefits of immunization. Communities with high health literacy are more likely to actively engage in immunization projects and promote sustained participation. Soni G.K et al, 2023 conduct a study in India concerning the Engaging Faith-Based Organizations for Promoting the Uptake of COVID-19 Vaccine in India: A Case Study of a Multi-Faith Society. The study found that Cultural and religious beliefs can influence community participation and sustainability of immunization projects. Cultural and religious beliefs can impact the acceptance and uptake of vaccines. Respect for diverse beliefs and cultural practices, and the integration of culturally sensitive strategies, can promote community participation and ensure sustainability. Dhaliwal et al,(2021) conduct a research on Community perceptions of vaccination among influential

stakeholders and found that social support is one of the factor that promote community participation. The study reveal that the presence of supportive networks within the community, such as family and friends, can play a crucial role in promoting immunization participation. Peer influence and encouragement can help increase vaccination rates and sustain community engagement. Bishoge *at el* (2022) conduct a research on the factors that influence individual and community behavioral change regarding environment health. The study reveals that knowledge and awareness, attitudes, belief and core values, social and life adoption skills, economic and political influence are the factors that influence individual and community behavioral changes regarding environment health. Crisp B.R, (2000) on his journal that has a tittle known as Four approaches to capacity building in health: consequences for measurement and accountability, says that Community empowerment can influence community participation and sustainability of projects. The study explains that Empowering community members and involving them in decision-making processes related to immunization can enhance their sense of ownership and commitment to the project. Engaging community leaders and representatives can promote sustainable participation and advocacy for immunization. Ekezie W et al, (2022) on they are study of Access to Vaccination among Disadvantaged, Isolated and Difficult-to-Reach Communities in the WHO European Region found that Socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, access to healthcare services, and education, can impact participation levels in immunization projects. Addressing socioeconomic barriers through targeted interventions, like mobile vaccination clinics in low-income areas, can help improve community engagement. Mwiru (2015) conduct a research titled; the importance of community

participation in development projects in Dodoma, Tanzania and the researcher employed case study. The study findings revealed that community participation was low influenced by socioeconomic factors, political-cultural factors also not understanding the roles of communities in participation. Holt D et al, 2016 on their study called the importance of the patient voice in vaccination and vaccine safety reveal that trust in healthcare providers and the healthcare system is vital for community participation and sustainability. Building trust through open communication, respect for individual choices, and ensuring the safety and efficacy of vaccines can foster community confidence and active participation. Tedrow V.A et al, (2012) on their study on Community Mobilization Strategies they found that effective community mobilization strategies, such as community meetings, door-to-door campaigns, and community forums, can increase awareness and create opportunities for community members to actively participate in immunization projects. Waddington, H., et al. (2019) on their study of citizen engagement in public services in low-and middle-income countries: A mixed-methods systematic review of participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability found that Regular monitoring of immunization projects and providing feedback to the community can enhance accountability and transparency. This can promote trust and encourage ongoing community participation and support.

Overall, understanding and addressing these community behavioral factors can contribute to increased participation and sustainability in immunization projects, ultimately leading to improved public health outcomes.

2.4.3 Community's Demographic's role in enhancement of Community Participation and Sustainability of Public health Projects

Al-Mohaithef, M., & Padhi. (2020) on their study on Determinants of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance in Saudi Arabia found that the age distribution within a community can impact immunization participation. For example, COVID-19 vaccination has higher rate on elderly individuals may have higher vaccination rates and lower to young children due to specific vaccine recommendations for those age groups. Rajapaksa et al (2018) conducted in India with a title of; Pro-Environmental Behavior: The Role of Public Perception in Infrastructure and the Social Factors for Sustainable Development. The study finds a robust positive effect of education level, gender and age on pro-environmental behavior, where both a direct impact and an indirect impact through positive effects on environmental knowledge was observed. Thus, it concludes that demographic data has influence in the participation and sustainability of the project. Machado, A. A., et al. (2021) on their study of Effective interventions to increase routine childhood immunization coverage in low socioeconomic status communities in developed countries found that Socioeconomic status of the community has an impact on participation and sustainability of public health project. Socioeconomic factors, such as income level, education, and access to healthcare services, can influence immunization participation. Communities with higher socioeconomic status may have better access to vaccines and healthcare, leading to higher participation rates.

Ocheing (2015) conduct a research in Kenya concerning the factors influencing community participation in healthcare programs. The study uses descriptive survey to collect data. The findings of the study show that majority of decision-making

positions are taken up by males and community involvement and participation in health programs is key to sustainable development in Siaya County. Haule (2017) conduct a research in Tanzania to assess the factors affecting community participation towards water projects sustainability. The study reveals that level of education have positively influence in community participation in water projects hence affect projects sustainability. Thompson HS., et al (2021) conduct a research on the Factors Associated with Racial/Ethnic Group–Based Medical Mistrust and Perspectives on COVID-19 Vaccine. The study reveal that Different ethnic and racial groups may have varying levels of vaccine acceptance and participation due to cultural beliefs, past experiences, or historical factors. Examples Black individuals in the US are less willing to be vaccinated than other racial/ethnic groups. It is important to consider these differences and tailor immunization efforts to address specific community needs.

Again Itimi K, et al (2012) they found that there is a different in participating in public health project between Urban vs. rural communities. Community participation in immunization projects can differ between urban and rural areas. Rural communities may face transportation barriers, limited healthcare infrastructure, and geographical challenges, leading to lower participation rates. Targeted outreach efforts and mobile vaccination clinics can help increase participation in rural areas. Goodman T et al, (2022) on their study of Why does gender matter for immunization, the study found that to increase immunization coverage, and in particular to reach zero-dose children, it is necessary to understand and address the many ways in which gender interacts with additional socio-economic, geographic and cultural factors -- such as age, race/ethnicity, religion, marital status, education,

wealth, sexual orientation and gender identity, HIV status, disability and migration status -- to influence access to and delivery of vaccines. Gender can influence immunization participation, particularly for vaccines that target specific genders, such as the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine for females. Addressing gender-specific barriers and providing inclusive immunization services can improve participation rates.

Considering these community demographic factors can help identify specific needs and challenges for immunization projects within different populations. Tailoring interventions and strategies accordingly can promote participation and enhance sustainability.

2.5 Research gap

After reviewing the different studies on the research question, various factors affecting the sustainability of public health programs were mentioned, a case of immunization health projects. Most of these studies focus on one and ignore some key points to consider. Khwaja (2003) stated that community management projects are better managed and more effective than local management projects. In this study, the authors do not show community involvement throughout the project lifecycle and how community involvement at each stage of the project lifecycle impacts project sustainability. According to Norman (2012) and Kayaga (2015), pointing out that the lack of monitoring and evaluation is one of the indicators related to sustainability, Shayo (2013) found that one of the reasons for the failure of the project is integration with the society.

Therefore, most of the studies reviewed discussed aspects other than the counselling process. A research gap identified in the literature review was the absence of an advocacy process (AP) for beneficiaries, resulting in a lack of ownership, coverage and sustainability. The findings of this research is going lead to a better understanding of the impact of community involvement to improve the sustainability of public health projects and to assist policy makers for public health programs, particularly the curriculum of the Kyela district.

2.6 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of this study looks at the impact of community participation on the sustainability of public health projects. The impact of community participation on the sustainability of public health projects is a variable determined by independent variables such as Community Identification of priorities, community behavior, and community Demographic on public health project.

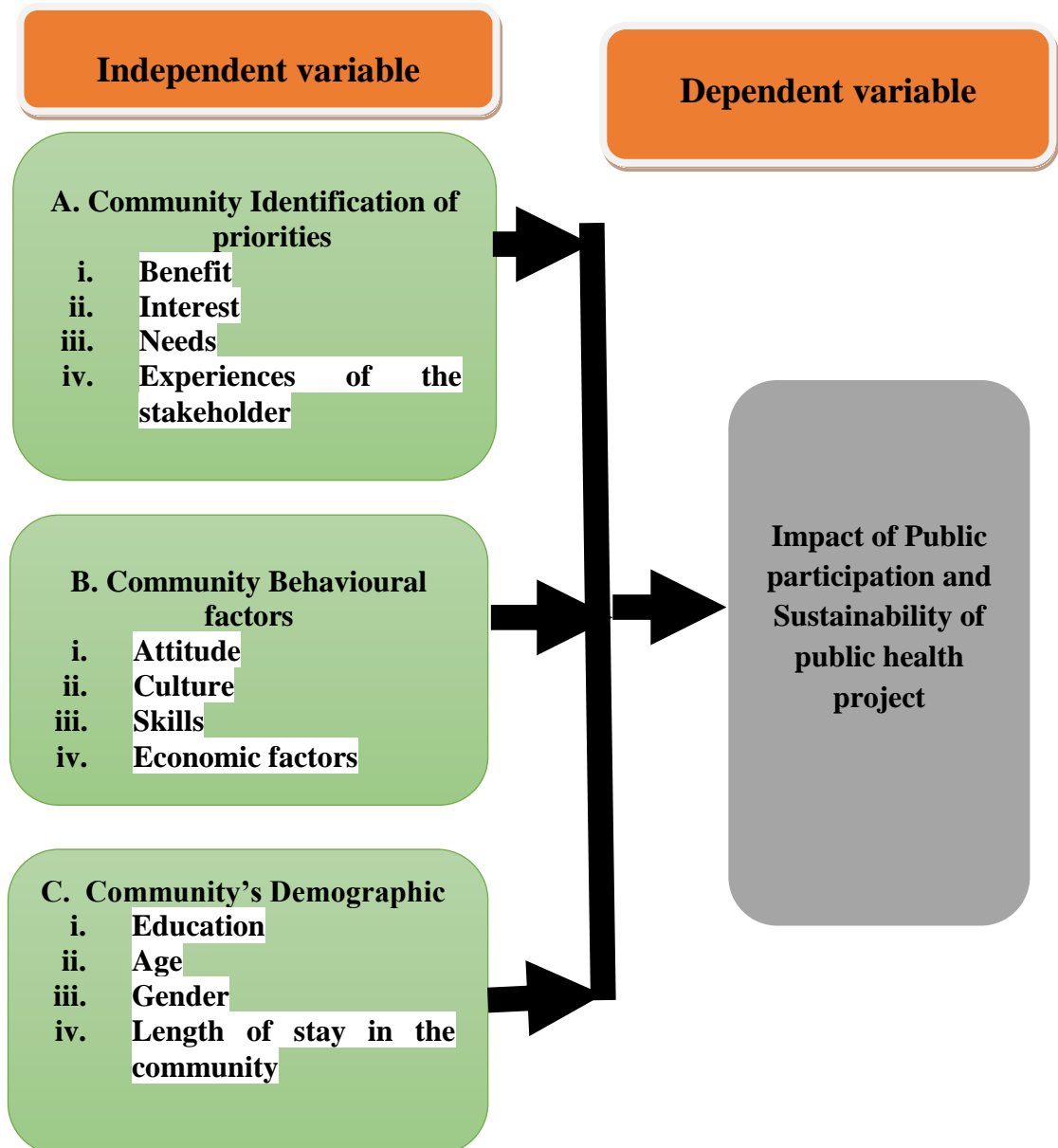


Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework Diagram

2.1.1. Dependent variable (DV)

Impact of community participation on Sustainability of public health project is dependent variable which is subject on following variables: Community Identification of priorities, Community Behavioural factors and Community's Demographic as shown in the conceptually framework above.

2.1.2. Independent variable (IV)

This is the variable that a research can handle or manipulate in order to ascertain whether or not the results you obtain is due to it. The following are the Independent variable.

Identification of Community priorities

The community participation factors contribution in sustainability of public health projects by providing early indications of project progress either positive or negative, enhance accountability, drawing lessons learnt and determine the relevant of the project hence enhance project sustainability. According to Margareta Norberg et al (2012), Community Identification of their priorities helps the sustainability of project by minimise social selection bias and reinforce other community base intervention. in achieve better results.

Community Behavioural factors

The scope of public participation influence project sustainability as knowledge, attitude, Culture, skills, Economic factors and experience of the stakeholder are necessary to ensure solid flow of project benefits and hence sustainability of the project. By involving public in the early process of project life cycle such as design stage of the project, implementation stage and closure stage of the project helps in improve its effectiveness and its sustainability.

Community's Demographics

Education, Age, Gender and length of stay in the community are among the factors which show impact of community participation in enhancement the sustainability of the public health project. Therefore, the research was focus on these indicators to assess how they was cause the sustainability of Public health projects.

2.1.3. Moderating variables (MV)

These moderate Variable its role is guide and control independent variables to function better. For example, Sustainability of Public health projects is happened when there is policy govern its success. Availability of supportive supervision and procedures enhance better services which enable project effectiveness and sustainability.

2.2 Variables and Measurement Procedures

This study is investigating the Impact of community participation in the enhancement of sustainability of public health project a case study in Kyela District. The information or data of the above statement was collect from the sample select from the target population. The variables of this study are Community Identification of priorities, Community Behavioural factors and Community's Demographic in Sustainability of Public health projects. The detail of each variable is as follow.

Community Identification of priorities: Benefit, Interest, Needs, Experiences of the stakeholder. This was measured by considering how communities' priorities was identifying during the project designing, planning, implementation.

Community Behavioural factors: Attitude, Culture, Skills, and Economic factors of the community. This was measured by assessing Behavioural factors that was affect community participation for enhancement of sustainability of public health project.

Community's Demographic: Education, Age, Gender and Length of stay in the community. This was assess the Community's Demographic factor and how it influences the sustainability of public health project.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Chapter Overview

This chapter describes the research methodology. It includes research strategies include demographic analysis of the area of study, study area or content analysis of sample sizes and sampling methods, variables and measurement methods, data collection methods, data processing and analysis, expected research results.

3.2. Research strategies

Descriptive research design was used for this study, which is the most suitable for the research as it allows the researcher to create numerical and descriptive data to evaluate the relationships between the variables and determine their effect on community participation. Using this research design, this research aims to obtain more information from community participants. It is also used to gather good information from important key informant's sources.

3.3. Study area

The study was carried out at the Kyela District Council (KDC) in Mbeya region. KDC is one of the seven councils that make up the Mbeya region. This area was particularly chosen because there are public health project that needed to assess the impact of community participation on its sustainability, so people benefit, and it seems like a lot of work has been done in this context, but most are found in other parts of mainland Tanzania, but rarely in Kyela District Council (KDC), so take a look at this one to find out the authenticity of the road.

3.4. Sampling design and procedures

3.4.1 Simple Random sampling

This is an approach where by each members of the research population have an equal chance of being selected to represent the sample of other members (Adam and Kamuzora, 2008). This technique work well when the population has members with similar characteristics because the sample size by random sample depends on the homogeneity (Shaughnessy et al. 2000). The researcher prefers choose from bowl, giving participants equal opportunity among themselves.

3.4.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is the selection of an important internal sample for a particular purpose. A sample of key information sources, experts, and other community health professionals at selected health centres.

3.5 Sample Size determination

The sample size was composed from two categories, which are Community members and Health care workers (HCW). The sample size was estimated in two stages. First the health facilities were selected and the number to be included was determined by Researcher using a formula for proportions.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

(Source Slovin's formula)

Where by

n = Estimated minimum sample size

N = Is the total number of Health facilities selected

e = Is the level of precision set at 0.05. But since the number of Health facilities is estimated to be 31, this data was applied in the formula above and gives the sample size of

$$n = 31/1+31(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 31/1+31*0.0025$$

$$n = 31/1.0075$$

$$n = 30$$

Hence the number of Health facilities that was involved in this study is 30.

The sample of Health care workers was calculated using the same formula, and it is estimated that in each health facility there is an average of 4 Health care workers according to Africa open data (2018) which was the total of 120. By applying the formula above the sample size of Health care workers was

$$n = 120/1+120(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 120/1+120*0.0025$$

$$n = 120/1.28$$

$$n = 92$$

Therefore, 92 Health care workers was enrolled in this study as sample size. 92 Health care workers available during the study was involved in the study from all dispensaries, Health Centre and Hospital. The medical personally at selected health facilities and other community health workers was included in this study because they are key informants in answering the research questions. This groups are selected because they have enough information concerning this study.

3.6 Data types and Sources

There are two sources of Data in this research, the first one was that data recorded during the study when conducting and the data that has already been collected by other researchers or already documented by others. These two types of data are called primary data and secondary data.

3.6.1 Primary data

Primary data is data collected from the field for first time and therefore has original character. These data were collected through some survey questionnaire methods. Respondents were interviewed face to face to collect important data directly from the field. The researcher conduct facet-face interviews with respondents to obtain primary data.

3.6.2 Secondary data

Secondary data were collected through literature reviews and online searching from District library. The researcher also reviewed different documentation with knowledge about impact of community participation on sustainability public health project in local government authorities, a case of immunization health projects in Kyela district.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

Primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data were collected from the survey and secondary data were collected from official document from organization implementing Immunization Health programs in Kyela District. This includes

monitoring and evaluation tools, progress reports and reliable sources of information from websites. The researcher collected Data using interviews and semi-structured questionnaires instrument. Semi-structured questionnaire produces good qualitative data that supports the quantitative data. Researchers use the following tools for gathering the reliable information.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

To gather information on the impact of community participation on the sustainability of the public health project in local government authorities, this study used a questionnaire as one of information gathering tools. Questionnaires are useful as data collection tools for distant respondents and can be reviewed and updated at any time. The questionnaire includes the use of standard and semi-structured items to be answered individually in writing by the respondents. This questionnaire was used to gather key demographic information from the respondents, as well as the specific objective concerning the variable of Community Identification of project priorities, Community behavioral factors and differences among the population in the community regarding the impact of community participation on the sustainability public health project.

3.7.2 Documentation review

Documentation includes gaining knowledge through careful examination of data collected from a database called data or archive Document. Secondary data including online and library reviews of different documents for Identification of Community project priorities, Community behavioral factors and Community's Demographic

relate to the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

The collected data were processed, coded, tabulated and categorized for analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics including frequencies, percentages, and crosstabs were performed.

3.8.1 Quantitative data

Quantitative data were systematically processed to have a data that have a better quality. Data quality analysis is done to get better information for better confirmation and decision making. Descriptive analysis is used for quantitative data, which is used as percentage and more often to simplify the description and interpretation of systematic research. According to Beng (1989), all information is good, but content-specific good information uses words. Analysis of qualitative data from the questioners goes through three processes: data reduction and conversion of text to data to draw conclusions. Better data comes from the process of presenting data so that it can be aggregated to reach conclusions. MS-Xcel was used to analyze qualitative data collected from interviews and surveys.

3.9 Validity and reliability of data

3.9.1 Validity of data

Validity means that the quality of the tools used in the research is accurate, precise and effective in producing the results intended by the researcher. The validity of the

data depends on the tools used to collect the data and the research methods used in the research. Qualified personnel in the study area were tested before going to the site to assess if the tools collect the information needed. The tool was reviewed by a research supervisor and other expert researchers to ensure content validity. Content validity ensures that what researchers want to measure is what needs to be measured. Data collection tools were designed to ensure that respondents' responses fit the research questions they were trying to measure.

3.9.2 Reliability of the data

Reliability is a measure of the extent to which an instrument produces the same results or data after repeated testing (David, 1999). In order to be reliable in the research, since the data were collected from both quantitative and qualitative data, reliability was ensured by triangulating the data. This will help ensure that the weaknesses of one method are mitigated by the strengths of the others, thereby increasing the reliability of data collection. In addition, test-retest reliability was ensured by pre-testing the data collection tool on five people who were excluded from the proposed sample.

3.10 Ethical consideration

The purpose of research ethics is to ensure that no one is harmed or harmed as a result of research activities. The researchers determined freedom by asking participants if they agreed to participate in the study, seeking independence was guaranteed. The researchers further explained that the information collected or

information provided by the informants is used only for the purpose of this study and not for other purposes, and that the level of privacy known to others is important. The researcher added that ethical concerns are an important part of building trust between researchers and research participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Chapter Overview

This chapter presents and analyses the findings of the study on the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities. Data was analyzed and summarized in line with the research objectives and the emerging issues. Purposely, the study aimed to assess how community participation have an impact on the sustainability of public health project, by examine three objective of the study which are to assess importance of community identification of priorities on Public health project sustainability, to assess the role of community's demographic factors on Public health project sustainability and to explain important community behavioral factors on project sustainability. The analysis begins with a description of the demographics profile of the respondents followed by analysis of data relating to each of the three research objectives.

4.2. Response Rate

The study targeted 92 respondents from the area of the study where by 30 health facilities were included together with other stakeholder where the study conducted. All 92 respondents' questionnaires were filled and returned which is equally to 100% of the targeted sampling. According to Schindler (2003), a response rate above 30% of the total sample size provides enough evidence for further analysis of the population; therefore, questionnaire return rate of the current study was reasonable.

4.3. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This sub part presents and discusses the distribution of the respondent by their gender, marital status, age, education level, and monthly income.

4.3.1. Respondent's Sex

Data were collected from 92 respondents (Table 4.1) who have been participating in this study from the sample size calculated. The preferred sample comprise both male and female respondents, where by the finding shown that majority of the respondents were females 64.1% and males were 35.9% as reveals in the table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of the Respondents by sex

Respondents' gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	33	35.9
Female	59	64.1
Total	92	100

4.3.2. Marital status of the Respondents

This study requires the respondents to indicate their marital status in order to trace which group are more involved in Public health projects. The results of marital status of the respondents are as shown in the Table 4.2. The high percentage of respondent's marital status are 72% were married. Single ranked second in percentage which have 17.4%, Divorced categories have 7.6% and the last category which include others have 2.2%. This result show that married and Single participate more in this study as shown in Table 4.2 and this is because of their active

participation in Public health projects since most of the project conducted have direct benefits them either social, health or economic.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the Respondents by Marital status

Marital status Category	Frequency	Percent
Single	16	17.4
Married	67	72.8
Divorced	7	7.6
Others	2	2.2
Total	92	100

4.3.3. Respondent's Age

This study requires the respondents to indicate their aged as the basis of understanding the aged group of the respondents which are more dominance in findings. The results of age of the respondents are as shown in the Table 4.3. The high percentage of respondents age are 55.4% were aged between 36-50. The second ranked for high percentage are group of respondents in age category of 21-35 which took 25%. Aged category 51-70 had percentage of 9.8% and aged below 20 had a percentage of 7.6%. Lowest percentage is 2.2% for age category of above 70. This result show that youth aged between 21-50 participate more in the study as shown in Table 4.3 and this is either of them to be more accessible than the older.

Table 4.3 Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Age Category (years)	Frequency	Percent
Below 20	7	7.6
21-35	23	25.0
36-50	51	55.4
51-70	9	9.8
Above 70	2	2.2
Total	92	100

4.3.4. Respondents Level of education

This study requires the respondents to indicate their level of education because this might affect a person's attitude and understanding of CBPs. The results of the respondent's level of education are as shown in the Table 4.4. From the research finds most of respondents indicate their level of education are Secondary level which took 59.8% of the sample size, College level is 22.8% of respondents and primary level occupy 9.8% while there were 7.6% indicate not attending the school. Most of respondents in Kyela DC have ability to analyses the impact of community participation to the Public health projects which is a factor for project to successful achieve its goal.

Table 4.4 Distribution of the Respondents by Level of education

Highest Level of education Category	Frequency	Percent
Never attended school	7	7.6
Primary level	9	9.8
Secondary level	55	59.8
College level	21	22.8
Total	92	100

4.3.5 Monthly income of Respondents

This study required the respondents to specify their monthly income so as to understand where sustainability of public health projects is associated with monthly income of the respondents. The results of the respondent's monthly income are as shown in the Table 4.5. From the research finds most of respondents' their monthly income are Tsh, 360,000-500,000 which took 39.1%, again 22.8% of the respondents indicate Tsh, 210,000-350,000 while 13% of the respondents indicate Tsh, 510,000-

700,000 also 18.3% indicated Below Tsh, 200,000 and 6.5% indicated Over Tsh, 710,000. This meaning that majority of majority of respondents have middle income which make them active to some of public health projects hence lack of ownership.

Table 4.5 Distribution of the Respondents by Occupation Income (TSh)

Occupation Income of Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Below 200,000	17	18.5
210,000-350,000	21	22.8
360,000-500,000	36	39.1
510,000-700,000	12	13
Over 710,000	6	6.5
Total	92	100

4.4. Impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities

The study was designed to assess the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities where by investigation and analysis of the finding are presented by focusing on three objectives of the study which are; importance of community priorities Identification on Public health project sustainability, role of Community's Demographic factors on Public health project sustainability and Community Behavioral factors on Project Sustainability Public health project. The objective was to assess how these variables act as indicators on sustainability of Public health project especially immunization health project.

4.4.1. Overview of Community Participation in Public health project Sustainability

The study sought to establish whether respondents have knowledge concerning community participation in public health project sustainability. Results on overview of community participation in public health project sustainability to respondents are show in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Overview of Community Participation in Public health project Sustainability (N=92) (Figures in paratheses are percentages)

Levels	YES	NO
Do you understand the term community participation?	92 (100)	0
Do you understand the term Project sustainability?	90 (97.8)	2 (2.2)
Is the Project deliver its objective?	92 (100)	0

From the research findings all of the respondents as shown by 100% were of the opinion that they understand the term community participation, 97.8% of the respondents were said they understand the term Project sustainability and 100% of the respondents said that the Project deliver its objective as stated. The study reveals that respondents have understood the term community participation, Project sustainability and have seen that the projects achieve its objectives. The results of this study also match with Waweru (2015) which revealed that community has the knowledge concerning Community Participation in Public health project Sustainability.

4.4.2. Presence of immunization health projects in study area

The study sought to find whether there are any immunization health projects conducted in the study area. Results on whether there are any Immunization Health projects conducted are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Are there any Immunization Health projects in your ward?

Value Percent	frequency
Yes 96.7	89
No 3.3	3
TOTAL 100	92

From the research findings majority of the respondents as shown by 96.7% were of the opinion that there are immunization Health projects in your ward and 3.3% of the respondents were said there are no immunization Health projects in your ward. The study reveals that there are immunization Health projects conducted within the area of study and that 3.3% they not sure if there are immunization Health projects in your ward. This means that the area of study has immunization Health projects which helps the research collective a reliable data. The results of this study also match with Vasudevan (2020) which revealed that over the several years there are routine immunization program in Tanzania. Also this find related with the WHO report of 2015 which shows that there are immunization health project in Rural and Urban area of Tanzania.

4.4.3. Important of immunization health projects to community

The study sought to determine the important of immunization health projects to community; where by question was admitted to the respondents concerning important of immunization health projects to community.

Table 4.8 Important of immunization health projects to community

Variable	Categories	Freq	Percent
Importance of immunization health project to community	Save life	32	34.8
	Prevent against disease	31	33.7
	Proper growth of the child	29	31.5
Total		92	100

Majority of the respondents 34.8% were on the views that immunization health project save life, 33.7% were on the views that immunization health project prevent against diseases and 31.5% were said that immunization health project helps the child to grow properly. The study reveal that, the respondents have understood the important of immunization health project. These findings are consisted with to Mwingira et al (2016) who conduct a research on integrating neglected tropical disease and immunization programs. The results indicated that community did have understand the purpose of immunization health project to the community which they said is to save life, prevent against disease and proper growth of the child.

4.4.4. Factors which contribute to the effectiveness of immunization health projects

The question sought to determine the factors which contribute to the effectiveness of immunization health projects in community. The responses of the factors which

contribute to the effectiveness of immunization health projects were as follows on Tables 4.9.

Table 4.9 Factors contribute to the effectiveness of immunization health projects

Variable	Categories	Freq	Percent
Factors which contribute to the effectiveness of immunization health projects	Parental attitude	14	15.2
	Public involvement	24	26.1
	Availability of funds	18	19.6
	M&E practices	23	25.0
	Public empowerment	12	13
	Others factors	1	1.1
Total		92	100.0

A result in the Table 4.9 presents the views of the respondents on the factors which contribute to the effectiveness of immunization health project. Respondents were asked pick the mentioned factors of the question. The respondents were on views as follows, 26.1% mentioned Public involvement, 25% mentioned M&E practices, 19.6% mentioned Availability of funds, 15.2% were of the view of Project Ownership, 13% mentioned Empowerment of the public, 1.1% mentioned other factors such as Public awareness, Good leadership and site visiting as a factors. The study reveals that Public involvement, M&E practices Availability of funds, Project Ownership and Empowerment of the public were the factors that was considered to be root course of the effectiveness of immunization health project. This means that adequate budget and on timely available budget were the factor for effectiveness of immunization health project.

4.4.5. Duration of the implemented immunization health projects

The study sought to find out the number of years' respondents have lived in the respective ward. The responses of the questions on the duration of immunization health projects were as summarized in Tables 4.10.

Table 4.10 Duration of immunization health projects started/implemented

Number of Duration(years)	Frequency	Percentage
Under 3 Years	12	13.0
Between 3-8 years	79	85.9
Between 8-10 years	1	1.1
Total	92	100

The study sought to find out the number of years' immunization health project in that area have occur since they started implemented in the respective ward whereby under three years were 13%, between 3–8 years were 85.9% where by between 8–10 years were 1.1%, and others 0%. The study reveal that there were a immunization health project in the area. This finds were similar with the find of WHO report of 2015 which shows that there are immunization Health projects in Rural and Urban area of Tanzania over several years ago.

4.5. Identification of community priorities on the sustainability of Public health project

The study tries to investigate if identification of community priorities is importance factor to the sustainability of public health projects mostly immunization health projects in Kyela District. Different questions were asked in respond to the contribution of importance of community priorities identification for sustainability of

public health projects. The information from the respondents were collected based on the question asked to them concerning the importance of community priorities identification on public health project sustainability. Respondents were asked to indicate they are options and some short explain on effect of importance of community priorities identification on public health project sustainability. The responses of the questions on the effect of importance of community priorities identification on public health project sustainability were as follows on Tables 4.11

Table 4.11. Identification of community priorities

Levels	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc
Are People's priorities considered during planning stage of Immunization Health projects?	9	9.8	12	13.0	17	18.5	20	21.7	34	37.0	92	100
Are community Benefit from the health project implemented?	86	93.5	6	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Are community shows Interest in health project implemented?	88	95.7	2	2.2	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	92	100
Are stakeholders and Project staffs, self-accountable to their responsibility for the sustainability of Immunization Health projects?	92	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Field visit by evaluation team was done on time?	67	72.8	12	13.0	13	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is there any capacity building conducted concern the Immunization Health projects in your area?	91	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100

Are the Evaluation findings disseminated to all important stakeholder at right time?	64	69.6	15	16.3	10	10.9	3	3.3	0	0.0	92	100
Advocacy is conducted to the stakeholder to understand the important of Project?	34	37.0	44	47.8	12	13.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	92	100
Was the communication channel for reporting is good?	90	97.8	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is there any assessment of Immunization Health projects conducted after implementation are over?	78	84.8	12	13.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Are there any Immunization Health projects in your area that are sustainable after funding period are over?	92	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Overall Average	72	78.2	10	10.5	5	5.4	2	2.6	3	3.4	92	100

A result in the Table 4.11 presents the views of the respondents in identification of community priorities variable so as to understanding how community priorities can impact the level of community Participation as well as the emerging challenges that tend to hinder the community Participation. Respondents were asked different question which needs them to answers. Majority of the respondents by the average on 78.2% were on the strongly agree views of all the questions asked concerning community priorities identification. 10.5% were on the agree views of all the questions asked concerning community priorities identification. 5.4% were on the neutral views of all the questions asked concerning community priorities identification. 2.6% were on the disagree views of all the questions asked concerning community priorities identification and 3.4% were on the strongly disagree views of all the questions asked concerning community priorities identification. The study reveals that community priorities identification in the area is crucial factor for community participation and sustainability of public health project. This means that for the sustainability of public health project there are needed of considering the identification of community priorities of the area. This finds also supported by Ravaghi et al (2023) that explain there a need for having holistic approaches to assess community health needs focusing on physical, mental and social wellbeing. Also Haldane (2019) on his study of community participation in health service development, implementation and evaluation. Reveal that community empowerment and health improvements do not occur in a liner progression, but instead consists of complex processes influenced by array of social and cultural factors

4.5.1. Decision and supervising on needs of Health project in your area

Decision and supervising on needs of Health project in your area is one of the variables measured in this study which sought to understand who made decision and supervising the health project. The purposes of this variable is to understanding of the if those who Made decision and supervising the project have an impact on the sustainability of that project as well as can influence community participation. The responds of respondents on the decision and supervising on needs of Health project in your area were as shown in the Table 4.12.

Table 4.12. Decision and supervising on needs of Health project in your area

Decision and Supervision on needs of health project	NGOs	15	16.3
	Government Agencies	54	58.7
	Religious Leaders	0	0.0
	Political Class	12	13
	Donors	11	12
	CBO's	0	0.0
Total		92	100

A result in the Table 4.12 presents the views of the respondents in a decision and supervising on needs of Health project in the area variable. Respondents were asked different question which needs them to answers. Majority of the respondents as shown by 58.7% were of the opinion that Government Agencies is the one which has decision and supervising on needs of Health project in the area, 16.3% were of the opinion that NGOs is the one which has decision and supervising on needs of Health project in the area, 13% were of the opinion that Political Class is the one which has decision and supervising on needs of Health project in the area, 12% were of the

opinion that Donors is the one which has decision and supervising on needs of Health project in the area and 0% were on Religious Leaders and CBOs. The study revealed that Religious Leaders and CBOs is not the body who made decision and supervising the needs of the health project, but NGOs, Government Agencies, Political Class and Donors do. This find is similar to Nwameme et al (2018) who found that health personnel are the ones who have implement and making decision needs of Health project in area.

4.5.2. Experiences of been involved in selecting the priorities of community

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they have experiences of been involved in selecting the project priorities of the community. The responds were as shown in the Table 4.13.

Table 4.13. Experiences of been involved in selecting the priorities of community

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Experiences of involved in selecting the priorities of community	Design stage	0	0
	Planning Stage	0	0
	Implementations stage	47	51.1
	Evaluation stage	45	48.9
Total		92	100

Experiences of been involved in selecting the priorities of community were another component that was too looked to assess at what level the identification of community priorities can influence the sustainability and participation of the community in the public health project. Regarding the experiences of the respondents

in selecting the priorities of community, majority of respondents as show; by 51.1% claimed that their experience was on the implementations, where by 48.9% claimed that their experience was on the evaluation stage and no one was mentioned that his/her experience was on design and planning stage of the project. This indicated that the involvement of the community was only on implementation and evaluation stage of the project. The study reveals that experiences of the respondents in selecting the priorities of community were on implementations and evaluation stage because majority of respondents say they have been involved in these two stage. The finds of this study is similar with Padilla M.F and Munoz L.R (2017) which found that the involvement is mostly occur to the project implementer especial management officers and leaves the local without been involved from the early stage of the project. Padilla M.F and Munoz L.R goes on to explain that Project management office is the most common part on decision making process rather than local people in the area.

4.6. Role of Community's demographic factors in public health project sustainability

One of the key fundamentals in project sustainability is the Community's demographic factors. This means selecting the proper demographic factor was enable the project to sustain because of considering this factor from the initial stage which is very essential since it minimizes the possibility of the project failure. A number of questions have been asked in this study so as to establish relationship between community demographic factors and sustainability of the public health project as shown in table 4.14.

Table. 4.14 Role of Community's demographic factors in public health project sustainability

Levels	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc
Is Gender and equity considered at all stage of Immunization Health projects?	88	95.7	2	2.2	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Are Economic activities of your area influence sustainability of Public health projects?	86	93.5	6	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Do you have enough Knowledge concerning the sustainability of Public health project?	89	96.7	2	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is the perception of the society about the projects conducted in your area good?	80	87.0	8	8.7	1	1.1	3	3.3	0	0.0	92	100
Is your level of Education affect your participation in this Public health project?	55	59.8	33	35.9	4	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is your age categories affect your participation in this Public health project?	91	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Are other partners/stakeholders involved in Immunization Health projects in this area?	76	82.6	9	9.8	4	4.3	3	3.3	0	0.0	92	100
Overall Average	81	87.7	8	9.5	2	1.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	92	100

When asked about community demographic factors for the public health project implemented in the study area. Respondents were asked different question which needs them to answers. Majority of the respondents by the average on 87.7% were on the strongly agree views of all the questions asked concerning community demographic factors, 9.5% were on the agree views of all the questions asked concerning community demographic factors, 1.9% were on the neutral views of all the questions asked concerning community demographic factors, 0.9% were on the disagree views of all the questions asked concerning community demographic factors and 0% were on the strongly disagree views of all the questions asked community demographic factors. The study reveals that gender, level of education and age are the significant demographic factors that affect community participation. Findings were supported by F.A Hassan et al (2019) on their study that concerning the influence of demographic factors on community participation, they found that gender and level of education has greater impact on influence community participation while age and economic activities has no impact on influence community participation.

4.7. Role of Community behavioral factors in project sustainability

In this sub section of the study different Community behavioral factors that influence community participation and sustainability of public health projects are investigated, analyse and their finds are presented. These factors are including; economic factors, Skills of the community, Culture factors and Attitude of the community.

Table. 4.15 Role of Community behavioral factors on project sustainability

Levels	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neutral		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total	
	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc	Freq	Perc
Is the economic factors of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public health project?	89	96.7	2	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is the Skills of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public health project?	86	93.5	6	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is the Culture factors of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public health projects	89	96.7	2	2.2	1	1.1		0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Is the Attitude of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public health project?	89	96.7	3	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	100
Overall Average	81	87.7	8	9.5	2	1.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	92	100

A result in the Table 4.15 presents the views of the respondents in a Community behavioral factors on project sustainability variable so as to understanding of the current level of community participation for the sustainability of public health project as well as the emerging challenges that tend to hinder the community participation. On the question of if economic factors of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public health project, the findings were as follows 96.7% they strongly agree that economic factors have effect, 2.2% they agree that economic factors have effect, 1.1% they are neutral that economic factors have effect and 0% they are opting disagree and strongly disagree that economic factors have effect. On the Skills of the community, 93.5% mentioned strongly agree, 6.5% mentioned agree and there are 0% on neutral, disagree and strongly disagree. Again on Culture factors 96.7% mentioned strongly agree, 2.2% mentioned agree, 1.1% on neutral and there are 0% on disagree and strongly disagree. On Attitude of the community 96.7% mentioned strongly agree, 3.3% mentioned agree and there are 0% on neutral, disagree and strongly disagree the community participation has effect on the sustainability of public health project. The study reveal that Community behavioral factors has effect on community participation and the sustainability of public health project. This means that Community behavioural factors has to be consider when planning and implement public health project. This finds also supported by Bishoge et al (2023) on they are study that titled that factors that influence individual and community behavioral changes reading environment health, they reveal that attitude, sociocultural, economics, life skills, are the factors influence project sustainability. Also Fattahi et al (2022) on their study they found the same issue that these behavioral factor such as cultural factors, economic factors, social

factors and knowledge and educational factors have to be considered for the sustainability and effectiveness of public health project.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations arrived at as well as suggestions for further studies.

5.2. Summary of Findings

The study aimed to assess how community participation have an impact on the sustainability of public health project in local government authorities, A case of immunization health projects in Kyela district, by examine three objective of the study which are to assess importance of community identification of priorities on Public health project sustainability, to assess the role of community's demographic factors on Public health project sustainability and to explain important community behavioral factors on project sustainability. In addition, this chapter also includes suggestions for further research.

5.3. Conclusion

The general objective of this study was assess the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities: A case of immunization health projects in Kyela district; specifically, the research was designed to examine the effect of identification of community priorities on Public health project sustainability, role of community's demographic factors on Public

health project sustainability and explain Important community behavioural factors on Project Sustainability in Kyela district.

Regarding the objectives and findings of the study the following conclusions were made on the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities.

5.3.1. Identification of Community Priorities for Sustainability of Public health projects

The first specific objective was the identification of community priorities for sustainability of public health projects. Community priorities are critical components for identifying the things which was influence the success of public health projects. The study revealed that community priorities is the one of the factors which was impact the community participation and the sustainability of public health project. Hence identification community priorities are a vital component in any project or organization because it brings the issue of ownership and participation in the project. To have sustainable projects and good quality of the project-intensive identification of community priorities is needed. Thus, why is very important to have identification community priorities to achieve the goal and objective of the project.

5.3.2. Community's demographic factors in public health project sustainability

The second specific objective was the community demographic factors in public health project sustainability and how it influences of community participation on the sustainability of public health project. The results were that; community demographic factors have significant important in the sustainability of public health

project. Community can participate in project either by involve them, inform them or consult them in the issue concerning their demographic character which was consider during project implementation for proper results or outcome of the project objective. By consider community demographic factors when planning and implementing public health project it helps to obtain information from the community that is useful for decision-making, ensure that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits are maximized and reduce conflict through the early identification of contentious issues in public health project.

5.3.3. Community behavioral factors on project sustainability

The last objective was the Community behavioral factors on project sustainability; the study show that these factors are very important for the sustainability and effectiveness of public health project. Hence for the public health project to achieve the intended behavioral factors of the community such as Economic status, Economic activity, skills and Culture should be considered for the sustainability and effectiveness of public health project.

5.4. Recommendations

Base on the three specific objective of the study the following recommendations are made to enhance the impact of community participation in the sustainability of public health project in local government authority:

Advocacy practice should be undertaken effectively and efficiently. The Government are advised to the needful to improve on Advocacy practice and communication on the Public health project for its effectiveness and sustainability.

Government and investor should conduct community participation on the early stage of project and after the implementation period of the project are over because it was increase sense of ownership and commitment which lead the project to sustainability of projects.

Government and NGOs should assess the socio-economic factors that was attract community to participation in public health projects such as employment opportunity, these socio-economic factors should be considered in ensuring the sustainability of these public health projects.

5.4 Limitations of the study

This study was conducted in one district. The information obtained may have a general picture of the impact of community participation on public health project sustainability in local government authorities. Purposely, the study aimed to assess how community participation have an impact on the sustainability of public health project, It is most of public health project in Kyela, Mbeya region as well as in the country. However, its results may not necessarily represent an accurate picture of how sustainability of the project can managed countrywide. On the other hand, this study based mainly on quantitative aspect of the study, more additional results would have been obtained

5.5 Areas for further research

Based on this study, further research should be conducted to explore more on the other factors that affect the sustainability of project such as.

The study could be done on the impact of geographical factors in ensuring effectiveness of Community participation on the sustainability of Public health project, since this study was focus on community participation and sustainability of public health project.

Also a research could be Conducted on discovering the relationship between indicators influencing projects sustainability and immunization coverage.

Others researcher also could undertake inferential study of this study where by cause effect analysis such as regression analysis could do since this study has only focused on descriptive statistics which are limited when it comes to causal effect analysis.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRES

IMPACT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON PUBLIC PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES. A CASE OF IMMUNIZATION HEALTH PROJECT IN KYELA DISTRICT.

A. BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. What is your Gender? (*Tick where appropriate*)

Male Female

2. What is your Marital status?

Single Married Divorced Others

3. Please indicate your age group

Below 20 years 21-35 years 36-50 years 51 -70
Over 71 years

4. What is your highest level of school/level completed?

Never attended school Primary level Secondary level
College level

5. What is your level of monthly income?

Below 200,000 210,000-350,000 360,000-500,000
510,000- 700,000 Over 710,000

B. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC PROJECT

SUSTAINABILITY (*Please you can tick where appropriate and explains/mention where needed*)

Levels	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutra 1	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	5	4	3	2	1
Do you understand the term community participation?					
Do you understand the term Project sustainability?					
Is the Project deliver its objective?					

- Are there any Immunization Health projects in your ward? a b
- If Yes, what are the important of that projects to community? *Mention them*
 - _____
 - _____
- What are the factors which contribute to the effectiveness of these project? (*You can tick more than one factor*)

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Project ownership <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Involvement <input type="checkbox"/>	Availability of Funds <input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and Evaluation practice <input type="checkbox"/>	Empowerment of the public <input type="checkbox"/>	
Others factors. <input type="checkbox"/>		
- If there are other factors, please mentions them.
 - _____
 - _____
- When was that Immunization Health projects started/implemented in your area?

- a) Under 0-5 years
- b) Between 5-8 years ago
- c) Between 8-10 years ago
- d) Between 10-18 years ago
- e) Between 18 years ago and above

C. IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Please you can tick where appropriate and explains/mention where needed

Levels	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neut ral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	5	4	3	2	1
Are People's priorities considered during planning stage of Immunization Health projects?					
Are community Benefit from the health project implemented?					
Are community shows Interest in health project implemented?					
Are stakeholders and Project staffs, self-accountable to their responsibility for the sustainability of Immunization Health projects?					
Field visit by evaluation team was done on time?					
Is there any capacity building conducted concern the Immunization Health projects in your area?					
Are the Evaluation findings disseminated to all important stakeholder at right time?					
Advocacy is conducted to the stakeholder to understand the important of Project?					
Was the communication channel for reporting is good?					
Is there any assessment of Immunization Health projects conducted after implementation are over?					
Are there any Immunization Health projects in your area that are sustainable after funding period are over?					

1. Who made the decision and supervising on needs of Health project in your area?

NGO's Government Agencies Religious Leaders
 Political Class Donors CBO's

2. What are your experiences of been involved in selecting the priorities community?

Design stage Planning Stage Implementations stage
 Evaluation stage

D. COMMUNITY’S DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN PUBLIC PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

Please you can tick where appropriate and explains/mention where needed

Levels	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	5	4	3	2	1
Is Gender and equity considered at all stage of Immunization Health projects?					
Are Economic activities of your area influence sustainability of Public projects?					
Do you have enough Knowledge concerning the sustainability of Public Project?					
Is the perception of the society about the projects conducted in your area good?					
Is your level of Education affect your participation in this Public Project?					
Is your age categories affect your participation in this Public Project?					
Are other partners/stakeholders involved in Immunization Health projects in this area?					

1. What is your Religion believe concerning sustainability of Public projects?

Explain

.....

.....

.....

2. What are the factors which make them sustainable? *(Please mention them)*

a) _____

b) _____

E. COMMUNITY BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS ON PROJECT

SUSTAINABILITY *Please you can tick where appropriate and explains/mention where needed*

Levels	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
	5	4	3	2	1
Is the economic factors of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public project?					
Is the Skills of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public project?					
Is the Culture factors of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public projects					
Is the Attitude of the community affect the participation of the community for sustainability of public project?					

1. Please, mention at least three attitudes that affect community participation on sustainability of Public project in your area.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

Thanks you.

APPENDIX 2: RESEARCH CLEARANCE LETTER

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA****Ref. No OUT/ PG2017998935****26th July, 2023**

District Executive
Director (DED),
Kyela District
Council,
P.O. Box 320,
MBEYA.
Dear Director,

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MR. WILSON BROWN MWAKISISILE,

REG NO:PG2017998935

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the ViceChancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce

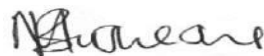
to you Mr. Wilson Brown Mwakisile, Reg. No: PG2017998935) pursuing Masters of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation (MAME). We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled

“Impact of Community Participation on Public Project Sustainability in Local Government Authorities: A Case of Immunization Health Projects in Kyela District”.He will collect his data at your area from 27th July to 30th August 2023.

In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820.We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Prof. Magreth S. Bushesha

For: VICE CHANCELLOR

Kinondoni Biafra, Kawawa Road; P.O 23409; Dar es Salaam; Tel: +255 22 2668 445

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